## Amnsements

BIJOU-8-The White Elephant. BROADWAY THEATRE- 8-The Qolah. CASINO—S.—The Brigands.
[POCKSTADER'S THEATRE—S.—Minstrels EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaux.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE- 8-The Burglan MANHATTAN BEACH-8-" Last Days of Pompell." NEW POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball. PALMER'S THEATRE-8-Clover. TERRACE GARDEN-S-Beggar Student 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST .- Gettysburg.

## Index to Advertisements.

Pare.	Col.	Page.	Col
Amnements 9	6	Instruction 8	1.3
Announcements 10	4	Lectures & Meetings. 8	- 6
Bankers and Brokers. 8	4	Lost and Found 8	- 4
Board and Rooms 5	- 2	Marriages and Deaths 7	- 8
Business Chances 5	8	Misceliapeous 5	
Business Chances 8	4	Muccelianeons10	5-1
Business Notices 6	1	Musical Instruments. 9	3
Coparthership Notice. 8	4	Ocean Steamers 9	- 6
Country Board 9	3	Propossie 8	- 5
Dancing Academies., 8	3	Public Notice 8	. 4
Dividend Notices 8	4	Railroads 9	3-5
Domestic Situations		Rest Estate 9	- 1
	6.8	Real Estate 5	1.2
Wanted		Beoms and Flate 5	2
Dressmaking	A-0	Special Notice 7	
Dry Goods		Steamboats 8	- 6
Excursions	. 0		0.3
Financial	3-7	Summer Resorts 9	- 3
For Sale 5	3.4	Teachers	- 7
Help Wanted 6		The Turt	4.1
Horses and Carmages. 5	- 1	Work Wanted 5	200
Hotels 8	4		1200

## Business Motices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MA	IL SUBSCRIBERS.
1 year.	
Daily, 7 days a week \$10 00 Daily, without Sunday 8 00	77 77 77
Funday Tribune. 200	
Sunday Tribune. 200 Weekly Tribune 100	
Bend-Weekly Tilbune 200	except on Daily and
Sunday paper for mail subscriber	ra in New-York City and
foreign countries, in which case	es extra postage will be
Remit by Postal Order, Expr	ress Order, Check, Draft
an Mandatanad Vattor	
Cash or Postal Note, if sent !	in an unregistered lesset.
Mill be at owner a time.	TA W St Nam. Vork

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1889.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Nad-el-Jumi's defiant reply to General Grenfell's demand for his surrender was read in the House of Commons. - In the Stewart contest at Wimbledon Corporal Huddleston, of the Massachusetts riflemen, won the prize. = The Philadelphia cricketers began a game at the Oval, London, with the Gentlemen of Surrey. The Queen will confer a Dukedom on the Earl of Fife. === Two hundred houses were burned in Constantinople. = M. Emile Ollivier has published a letter denouncing the indictment of General Boulanger.

Domestic.-All the witnesses for McQuade were heard yesterday, and the lawyers are ready to sum up the evidence. \_\_\_\_ Dr. T. B. McDow was expelled from membership in the South Carolina Medical Society. - Dr. Vincent tells the story of his work at Chautauqua. - The New-Jersey Prohibition Covention met in Asbury Park. The Joint Commission to divide the assets and liabilities of Dakota Territory between the two new States found the basis of an agreement hard to reach. === The teachers in session at Nashville called on the widow of President Polk. The Eastern Yacht Club on its cruise was overtaken by a violent squall. === The Rhode Island License bill passed the House.

City and Suburban.-President Andrews and Superintendent Weeks, of the Standard Gas Light Company, to answer in police court charges that the company has maintained a nuisance by letting "drips" from its works flow into the Hudson River. === Daniel Appleton was chosen Colonel of the 7th Regiment of the National Guard. Attorney-General Tabor decided that D. Lowber Smith had no grounds for quo warranto proceedings to test the rights of the present Commissioner of Public Works. - Sidney DeKay, a for no known reason. ==== The New-York Yacht Club indersed the action of their committee on the proposed race for the America's Cup, and deelined to offer another trophy. === The Mayor and Tax Commissioner Coleman had a lively argument with the State Assessors on their method of ascertaining real estate values. == Winners at Monmouth Park: Bessie June, Cayuga, Sam Wood, Bella B., Rizpah, Drizzle. === Elbridge T. Gerry gave testimony in the Kemmler reference case. === The Giants defeated the Indianapolis team by a score of 4 to 2. \_\_\_ James Coupland, of Amityville, L. I., attempted suicide at his son's grave in Greenwood Cemetery. === Stocks depressed by raids on a waiting market, made good recoveries and closed

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, with a showery tendency; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 74 5-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIRUNE during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The South Carolina Medical Society has taken prompt measures to purge itself from the disgrace brought upon it by Dr. McDow, the murderer of Captain Dawson. At a meeting held yesterday the society registered a decree of expulsion against McDow beause of his "immoral, unprofessional and ungentlemanly" conduct. This indictment is not a whit too se-The social ostracism which McDow richly merits is not to be looked for at present, judging from the reception he enjoyed after his undeserved acquittal.

D. Lowber Smith might as well abandon his attempt to force himself into the office of Commissioner of Public Works. He has been beaten in the courts, and now the Attorney-General has refused to institute quo-warranto proceedlengs in his behalf. Mr. Tabor appears to take a common-sense view of the law under which it is claimed that the Public Works Commissioner's term of office expired on May 1, 1889. It looks as if Mr. Smith, if he undertakes to proceed further, must face the certainty of paying his bills out of his own pocket. The chances of his success are remote and not worth tighting for.

A liquor-license bill was adopted yesterday by the Rhode Island House of Representatives, this action being necessary in consequence of the repeal of the prohibitory amendment. The fees fixed by the new law range from \$400 to \$200, and there is a provision for local eption, which can only be applied, however, on the petition of 20 per cent of the voters. Fairly high license is thus provided for, coupled the highest civic honors. A city that jealously with local option-an arrangement heartily favored by a large proportion of the friends of temperance. It is expected that the Senate will make some changes in the bill, but its main features will probably not be altered.

The McQuade farce in Ballston is nearly played out. Yesterday was occupied in hearing the testimony for the defence, most of which was to the same effect as the bit given on the previous day-that McQuade is a good husband and father, an upright business man, of good moral character and unimpeachable reputation. There were also positive denials that any meet-

house in the summer of 1884. Justice Daniels and moral recognition. refused to grant a motion for the acquittal of the prisoner, and said that the case must go to a practical vindication of the Home Rule cause the jury. There will be the usual summing-up from one of the most intelligent communities by counsel, and then, we presume, the verdict of acquittal that is confidently expected. So, in all probability, will end the boodle prosecutions under the masterly management of John R. edged their conversion to Mr. Gladstone's policy

THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches from Chautauqua contain to-day an interesting interview with Bishop Vincent, one of the originators of what has gained a worldwide vogue as the "Chautauqua idea." In his talk with our correspondent the hardwerking Bishop takes both a backward and a forward glance. What Chautauqua is is well known; what Bishep Vincent would have it become will attract special attention. The scheme of university extension has already been described in our columns. This, the Bishop says, is the only new departure now contemplated; but he speaks affectionately of his project of an "After School." With his tireless and inexhaustible energy, it is safe to say that any plan to which Dr. Vincent gives his approval will be carried to a successful issue.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mayor Grant's convocation of influential citizens to consider the project of a World's Fair is so great a gain for Mr. Parnell and his in 1892 practically means, in all probability, that this gigantic enterprise will be undertaken and that New-York will be its home. The meeting has been called in response to a public sentiment so general and earnest, and so large a number of the men who have been asked to attend have already signified their interest by inviting the Mayor's co-operation and otherwise, that the favorable decision of the gathering may be assumed in advance. An international exhibition is not an affair to be entered upon lightly, and certainly the United States cannot afford to be responsible for a secondrate show. The exhibition of 1892 must be at least equal to the greatest that has preceded it. Less than that would be a failure. This is not an easy test to meet. The French people have an extraordinary aptitude for such enterprises, of which no better evidence is needed than the success of their existing fair, notwithstanding the unprecedented obstacles which it encountered. But our own people have no cause for timidity. The exhibition of 1876 was a very successful effort, and between the country's efficiency for such a purpose at that time and its efficiency now there is no comparison.

In one respect alone Philadelphia had an advantage then which this city lacks. The event commemorated in 1876 left no choice of location; there was only one place in the country where the centenary of its independence could be appropriately celebrated, and local jealousies had no possible excuse for existence. More than one city might reasonably contend for the honor of entertaining the world in 1892, and, in fact, a strenuous effort has already been made in behalf of Washington, which in many respects would be an excellent location. We do not, however, anticipate any general unwillingness to recognize the superior claims of New-York. Its advantages are so obvious as almost to make opposition absurd, and, moreover, the good-will of the country toward the metropolis was greatly increased by the success of the Constitutional celebration last spring. The ease with which New-York provided comfortable accommodations during the first week of last May for a vastly larger number of visitors than could by any chance be gathered here at one time during the long continued existence of a world's fair was a revelation alike to citizens and strangers. After lawyer, was blackballed at the Republican Club | that demonstration no argument is necessary to prove our qualifications in this respect. In all other respects the map and the census are conclusive.

through upon a proper scale, it is to be regretted that the project did not take shape earlier in the year, before the summer exodus began; but it would have been foolish to delay the initiation until fall. The Mayor's meeting has not been called a day too soon, and there is little doubt that enough men of influence. resources and capacity will attend next Thursday to inspire confidence in the conclusions at which they may arrive. A preliminary organization will of course be formed, but something more than that ought to be accomplished. Nothing else that the conference could do would be so sure a proof that those who have taken the responsibility of forming a nucleus "mean business" as the offer of a liberal financial guarantee. The men who will assemble at the Mayor's office on the 25th could without rashness assume a pecuniary liability which would put the enterprise on its feet at once, and leave small room for doubts of its success. In fact, the country will be very apt to measure the sin

cerity of the meeting by its liberality. There is one point which the conference will have no power to settle officially, but with respect to which it may make its influence conclusive. There is evidence already that a good many persons, not all of whom by any means are wanting in enthusiasm, will endeavor to prove that Central Park is the best site for the exhibition. If two or three of the gentlemen who expect to accept the Mayor's invitation will take the trouble to make even a slight investigation in advance, they will be able to show that the Park is not adapted for the fair nor the fair for the Park-that, in a word, they would ruin each other. Next Thursday's conference will not choose a site, but it can exert an influence which will take the Park once for all out of the list of possible choices. We don't hesitate to say that it would be infinitely better for New-York to abandon the fair than to abandon Central Park. But there is no need of either sacrifice.

MR. PARNELL IN EDINBURGH. Mr. Farnell's presence in Edinburgh to-day as the honored guest of the City Council indicates a marked advance in his personal and political fortunes. The freedom of that stronghold of northern intelligence and probity is accorded to a statesman who only a few years ago was a prisoner in Kilmainham Jail maintaining an apparently hopeless struggle against the resources of English civilization. Liberals and Tories were then leagued against him, and nowhere in the United Kingdom was there more acrid denunciation of his arts as an agitator or of his methods as a League organizer than in Scotland. Now he is received by the municipal authorities of Edinburgh with guards its fame as one of the intellectual and moral centres of the English-speaking race opens its gates for the triumphal progress, not | ferent opinion he is welcome. of Ireland's uncrowned King, but of Mr. Gladstone's ally and associate in the Home Rule cause. If Mr. Parnell in contemptuously withdrawing his counsel from the Commission early in the week referred complacently to his public engagements in Scotland, he could be pardoned for not attempting to conceal his satisfaction over the prospect of receiving the dis-

tinguished favor of the freedom of Edinburgh.

The event marks the transition of his fortunes

ings of Aldermen were held at McLaughlin's | quy to the high level of public appreciation | according to the annual review of "The New-

The personal triumph of the leader involves in Great Britain. The Scotch electors by their ballots in 1886 and in subsequent by-contests for vacant seats in Parliament have acknowlfor dealing with Irish disaffection and discontent. They were loyal to his political fortunes and allowed themselves to be convinced by his arguments; but there was no indication that they had deliberately condoned all the earlier excesses and expedients of obstructionists. leaguers and agitators engaged in the desperate work of emancipating an alien-governed island. The conferring of the liberty of Edinburgh upon the Irish leader is something more than a fresh demonstration of affection and respect for a favorite statesman, Mr. Gladstone, who in his essential character is more Scotch than English. It is a formal manifestation of confidence in Mr. Parnell and of approval of the masterly campaign which he has conducted against the strongholds of English and Scotch prejudice. It is an indication that the Home Rule movement, begun under the most adverse conditions, has reached a stage where it can be commended by the moral intelligence of Scotland as alike statesmanlike and necessary. That cause that it is not strange the Unionists have had recourse to many expedients for breaking the force of the action of the municipal council by instituting a post-card plebiscite.

AS BAD AS HIS PARTY.

Mayor Chapin, since his election to his present office, has traded successfully on his reputation of being considerably better than his party. He has proposed various schemes of public works and financial policy, and has solicited the aid of influential Republicans in securing the co-operation of the Legislature. His various improvement bills would not have been enacted if strenuous exertions had not been put forth by public-spirited Republicans to ounteract the opposition of the General Committee. The appropriation of \$300,000 for new parks and of \$200,000 for permanent improvements in Prospect Park would not have been secured without such assistance. The scheme for the improvement of the Gowanus Canal would not have received legislative sanc tion without similar aid. The Republican advisers who have been consulted by him have been high-minded men, who have discerned the necessity for a comprehensive policy based upon the future growth of Brooklyn, and have not deemed it wise for their own party to obstruct improvement schemes merely because a Democratic Mayor proposed them. Mayor Chapin has gladly availed himself of the services of these advisers and effusively expressed his obligations to them. As soon, however, as legislative authority has been obtained and the field is open for municipal expenditures on a large scale, he has consulted with his party managers and repudiated his personal obligations to his Republican advisers and the plainest requirements of good faith. Men like Mc-Laughlin and Shevlin have prudently remained in the background when the Republican Legislature is asked to sanction the Mayor's ambitious measures; but they loom up well in front when appropriations are to be expended, and insist upon having the work done in such a way and under such supervision as to promote the political interests of the Democratic

The moral of Mayor Chapin's first term is that he is only better than his party in his professions of civic virtue when the Legislature is approached and asked to arm him with additional powers for carrying out a comprehensive public policy. When the bills are passed he is not better than his party. His practice is on a level with its practice. He surrenders his lib-If the proposed exhibition is to be carried erty of action in making appointments. He tells his Republican advisers that he would to be his own master, but that leaders like Mc-Laughlin and Shevlin, whom he has ostentatiously affected to despise, control the nominating conventions, and that he cannot afford to hazard his political future by offering resistance to them. He submits his lists of proposed appointments to those leaders, and alows them to strike out names at their discretion. When they tell him that he is a Democrat and must act like one, he thinks, not of the welfare of Brooklyn and the responsibilities of his high office, but of his own political future and of his chances of being nominated as Governor Hill's successor, and he is as submissive and docile as one of Shevlin's heelers when

there is some particularly dirty work to be done. The people of Brooklyn ought to be reflectng earnestly upon these things, for Mayor Chapin is a candidate for renomination in the approaching canvass. If they will look upon he man as he really is they must perceive that for all practical purposes he is not better than his party, but merely a political dummy of "the Old Man and Shev." The improvement policy which he has advocated is wise and comprehensive, but he cannot be depended upon to carry it into effect independently of the dictation of an imperious political boss and the parisanship and jobbery of Shevlin's gang. A Republican Mayor should be elected as his suc-

A TRUST TESTED BY FACTS. A journal entitled "The American Economist," which might be expected manfully to oppose any conspiracy to close American manufacturing works and to extort money without reason from American consumers, takes up the defence of the Sugar Trust, and uses language not particularly flattering in regard to THE TRIBUNE because this journal has censured the conspiracy. THE TRIBUNE devoted a good many years to the advocacy of protective principles before "The American Economist" was born, and attained a measure of public appreciation which any other paper might be glad to realize after a generation of endeavor, and it declines at this late day to surrender or distort its convictions on that subject for the convenience of any combination of producers, but least of all for the convenience of a trust which aided the Mills bill and the latest great assault upon he protective policy.

The question whether the market for raw sugar has been controlled by the trust, and unreasonably advanced, is one about which honest differences of opinion are possible. A mass of evidence has led THE TRIBUNE to accept the belief expressed in almost every trade journal, that the trust has to a great extent controlled the price in this country, and by co-operation with a foreign combination in other countries also. But if anybody chooses to indulge a dif-

There is not the same room for doubt about the increase in the charge for refining. This can be quite accurately measured by the difference between the average price of raw sugar and the average price of the different grades of refined sugar. The comparison of crude and granulated sugar was recently made, but it may e supposed that selected dates were unfair to the trust. The following shows the average price, according to the report of the Chamber

York Shipping List" for each of the last four

Year. Raw. Crushed. Gran'd. "A.".
1878 - 7.25 9.69 9.30 8.94
1870 6.93 9.16 8.81 8.53
1885 5.19 6.88 6.53 6.06
1886 4.86 6.66 6.23 5.81
1887 4.70 6.43 6.02 5.66
1888 5.06 8.20 7.18 5.00

The average of monthly quotations in "The Shipping List" for 1887 appears to be 6.17 cents for "A," instead of the figures given by that journal, and above quoted. That would make the difference for that grade 1.47 cents. It appears that the charge for refining to the grade of standard "A" sugar was 1.69 cents per pound in 1878 and 1.60 in 1879; that it was only .87 of 1 cent in 1885 and only .95 of 1 cent in 1886; that the trust began to operate in 1887, and the charge rose in 1888 to 1.63 cents, while in 1889 it has risen to 2 cents per pound and has averaged 1.88 cents. The charge for refining to the crushed grade was 2.71 cents in 1878, fell to 1.70 in 1885, and by the trust was put up to 3.14 cents in 1888. But a more precise record of the operations in question can be obtained by comparing average prices monthly. In the following table, only the difference is given for each month between the average price of Cuba "fair refining" sugar and the average price of grocers' standard "A" coffee sugar :

1.15 1.16 1.18 1.24 1.39 1.37 1.40 1.49 1.38 1.46 1.68 2.21 1.88 2.02 1.96 1.72 1.69

1.47 1.63 Average = .87 .95 The figures for 1889 are averages of the daily quotations, the remainder being taken from the monthly quotations in "The Shipping List's" annual review. He who denies that this trust has extorted from consumers an enormous sum of money in excess of the amounts charged for refining in 1885, 1886 and part of 1887, before the trust was formed, has only to look at the figures. It may be asserted that the trust has merely raised the charge for refining to a fair living rate. The assertion is not true. The fact is that a part of the works have been closed, and American workmen therein have been turned out of employment, while the capital is paid richly for producing nothing. The official statements of persons interested in the Sugar Trust, and of their brokers, assert that in a year's operation the trust has not only paid a large dividend on its inflated capital of \$50,-000,000, but has also accumulated a fund of many millions. If, as is alleged, the cash value of the works included was \$20,000,000, and a dividend of \$5,000,000 can be paid, and more than twice as much realized in other undivided profits, this concern actually extorts from 75 to 100 per cent yearly on its real capital while turning American laborers out of work. That is not protection. It actually charges the country for refining somewhere from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 for a service which formerly cost \$5,000,000 to \$10,-000,000. That is not just. Whoever defends it will not easily gain the confidence of those who know what protection means.

TO AMEND THE FOURTH OF JULY. A. M. D." has written a letter to " The Boston Transcript" covering a proposition which is well calculated to procure him the hearty ill-will of all the patriotic small boys residing at the Hub. This correspondent meditates what these individuals will regard as a cruel blow at their happiness. He outlines a conspiracy having for its object to deprive them of the dearest of their inalienable rights-even the right to make a joyful noise on the Fourth of July with the assistance of gunpowder. Just listen to "A. M. D."

ance of gunpowder. Just listen to "A. M. D.":

Let some philanthropic institution, centrally located, with good accommodations and stationary working force—say the Young Men's Christian Union—call a meeting of representatives from other associations, including women's, also from churches. Let a committee appointed at this meeting draw up an agreement promising not to purchase any kind of fireworks. Let the city and suburbs be so districted and canvassed that every family shall be asked to sign this paper. Let the same canvassers obtain signatures to a petition, prepared by the same committee, praying for the enactment of such laws regarding fireworks and the observance of the Fourth as shall embody the sense of the meeting.

Think of an anti-Fourth of July plot like this

Think of an anti-Fourth of July plot like this having its origin in the city containing Faneuil Hall, the city in whose harbor waters that famous consignment of taxed tea was steeped! It is just as well that the fomenter of such a plot hides his personality behind initials. If he wrote his name out in full the boys whom he fain would discriminate against might rise as one man with blood in his eye and make Boston too hot for

" A. M. D." means well, of course. It is not that he loves the small Boston boy less, but that he loves an absence of the usual Fourth of July accidents to life, limb and property more. And, indeed, each recurring celebration of Uncle Sam's great day furnishes many cogent arguments in support of that which he wishes to see brought about-a Fourth without the burning of gunpowder. But the movement which he fathers is likely to fail. John Adams wrote to Mrs. Adams that this great anniversary "ought to be olemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other from this time forward for evermore." To debar the vest yourself of the impression that he is acting; but is not that the case with the general run of French Parliamentary speakers! Another reason for his lack of popular favor may possibly be found in his attachment to Conservatism, which the dominant French Radicals affect to treat as the annihilation of all progress and liberty, instead of being what it is, the very guardian of them. His toleration in religious matters is also offensive to the modern revolutionists, who consider the Church the great enemy of the Republic. Finally, his independence is obnoxious to those who allow themselves to be guided by political caucuses and party interests. However, if he does not enjoy the vox populi, his private triends are fast and numerous, his modest apartment near the Madeleine being the rendezvous of all that is distinguished in art, literature and science; and this must be sufficient consolation to his highly cultivated and philosophic mind. Boston small boy from " any kind of fireworks," as A. M. D." proposes, would be, would it not, to do violence to the beloved memory of John Adams, For, of course, the small Boston boys will argue that when Adams wrote "guns" he was using that word in the generic, so as to cover all sorts and descriptions of fireworks. If "A. M. D." makes a canvass of Boston it will be interesting to learn how many families sign the agreement in question. We suspect that a large number of fathers, recalling the days when they were small boys themselves, would meet the canvasser with the remark: " Not this year, some other year, perhaps."

It is clear, all the same, that there is a decided public sentiment which increases every year in avor of practically eliminating the fireworks element from the National celebration. Sensible people, with statistics of losses in their hands, are inquiring, with constantly increasing earnestness. if the small boys' fun does not cost too much Probably the best that can be done for the present is for each grown person to form himself into a committee of safety on the Fourth for the protection of the small boy and of the general weal. If this is done, and if the toy pistol and the " soake" could be entirely banished, and if a sensible law could be passed regulating the setting off of larger pieces of fireworks, the day might be comparatively harmless. It is doubtful if the Fourth of July evil can be cured, but it may easily be alleviated.

An intimate friend of Calvin S. Brice declares that the Democratic chairman is not in the field for the United States Senatorship in Ohio, and that he would not even accept a Cabinet office if he had an opportunity to do so. This is said to be authoritative. If so, Colonel Brice must have come to the conclusion that pursuing rainbows is not the delightful and remunerative occupation that it is sometimes represented as being. decision is creditable to the Colonel's good sense,

Commissioner Gilroy did exactly right in re fusing to allow two more railroad trucks to be laid in Tenth-ave., from Seventy-second-st, to Manhattanville. Two tracks are all-sufficient, and the company which wants to run its cars from the lowest stage of humiliation and oblo- of Commerce for ten and eleven years ago, and there should get permission to use the tracks

already laid, or else go without. Four tracks are too many anywhere. We have them already in the Bowery and a part of Fourth-ave., and we den's want to see any other streets cumbered in the same way.

How complete is the servitude of Mayor Chapin

to the "Old Man," "Shev" and the "gang" is

shown by the recent visits to the Mayor's Office

conspicuously made by "Shev" as the bearer of

Mr. Chapin is compelled to admit at all hours,

"The Eagle" passes judgment in this drastic

fashion: "The administration of an emetic to

political quantity than James Shevlin." Mayor

Chapin's voluntary humiliation must be extremely

bed, and he must accept the inevitable sequence.

The World's Fair of 1892 in this city will be

contemporaneous with the next Presidential cam-

tunity to become acquainted with American poli-

tics, as well as to admire American industrial

They say now out in Minnesota that Donnelly

has become convinced that it was " Arthur Rich-

Does the man who writes us, "I am a Prohibi-tionist, but-" expect that he will be recorded in history as one of the pioneers of the Prohibition Reform?—(The Voice.

Suppose you put that question to yourself,

neighbor. Your position on the Constitutional

amendment to prohibit the sale of liquor in this

State, as stated by yourself, is about like this:

"I am a Prohibitionist, but-but instead of work-

ing for the success of the pending resolution

providing for submitting such an amendment to the popular vote I am devoting my energies

to throwing cold water upon it. True, for years

I have been urging the Republicans of the Legis-

upbraided them for failing to pass it. But now

and it only needs to pass another Legislature in

order to be sent to the people, I hang back and

care anything about the resolution just at present.
O yes, I am a Prohibitionist, but-"

Among the bills which Governor Hill signed

is one which provides for the use of "automatic

self-couplers." The fact may interest the Demo

cratic leaders who are now laboring to get the

law to be put into effect in a large way would be

that in Massachusetts, but this is not the case.

The new law in Connecticut goes into effect on

August 1, and is to be applied at the town meet-

ings and the voting on the prohibitory amend-

ing of the new plan will arouse widespread in-

terest. In the meantime, it is to be observed that Democratic organs—" The New-York Times,"

for example-are talking about " redeeming" Con

"The Harrison Grip" is the name which has

been given to a new-fashioned colic which has

made its appearance in the Hudson River counties.

So "The Albany Argus" reports. We judge from

this that the new colic means business and is

"The New-York Tribune congratulates itself

that the Democracy of late years has rarely had

a majority in either branch of the Legislature of

that State," so "The Cincinnati Enquirer" re-

marks. Well, we have indulged in some con-

gratulation of that sort. And so, too, have the

great body of the taxpayers of the State, and a

good many other persons who know good govern-

PERSONAL.

The Rev. H. Price Collier and wife, of Brooklyn

Poor Carlotta, ex-Empress of Mexico, lives in the

Castle of Boushout, in Belgium, in strict seclusion, Once a year, for a day—the day of Fete Dicu—the castle

grounds are opened to the public, and a formal pro-

year the ex-Empress was seen to be watching the

w quite white, but otherwise she has not changed

Mayor Hart of Boston lives at Swampscott now, but

King Oscar of Sweden is busy on a new play, which

General Schoffeld has leased the former home of

Justice Stanley Matthews, in Washington, and will

soon take possession of it. His daughter will preside over his household.

Herr Arthur Nikisch, of Leipsie, who is to conduct

Miss Ellen Herndon Arthur, the daughter of ex-

President Arthur, sailed for Europe yesterday. She will remain abroad six months.

Speaking of that veteran philosopher, philanthro

pist, orator, statesman and journalist, M. Jules Simon, it is difficult, says a London "Globe" writer,

to fathom the cause of his comparative unpopularity.

Tisat he is thoroughly honest and sincere there can

be no doubt, and yet he is suspected. Some call

him Jesuit, others treacle; and he preaches always

in the desert. As an orator he is unsurpassed. In the tribune he is a perfect Proteus, presenting the

various aspects of human nature with consummate

skill and eloquence, and handling the French tongue

with marvellous simplicity and suppleness. But

although he pleases and captivates, he does not con-

vince. Perhaps it is because he is too much of an artist, too elegant and refined. I must admit that

while listening to him in the Senate it is bard to di-

vest yourself of the impression that he is acting;

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Wiggins says that the weather the last two weeks

of July is going to be exceedingly hot. Will the American Weather Bureau permit this rash Canadian

HER PREFERENCE.

to surpass it as a reader of the heavens?

We sat upon the topmost step, And t-tiked of this and that; She asked me if I'd been away, And how I liked her hat.

We chatted about various things,

Of novels and the weather; For hours, on almost every theme, We there conversed together.

I asked what paper she preferred; she hesitated some, while through the dark around we heard The gay mosquite's hum.

She moved a little closer then,
And answered: "Can't you guess?
Why, the one of all that suits me most
Is 'The Daily Evening Press.'"
—(The Chicago News.

An unusual number of deaths by drowning are re-

ported from summer resorts on the Atlantic Coast

Commenting on this fact "The Trenton Times" says

There seems to be even a larger quota than usual of

smart swimmers this season. The life-guardsmen who

go out to save them from drowning thereby risk much

ore valuable lives than the ones they design to

Pater et Filius.—Verisopht, sr.—It pains me to know I have a son who is treated with derision by his comrades.

Verisopht, jr.—Aw! I—aw! beg pawdon, paw; but I—aw! don't undawstand yaw.

Verisopht, sr.—I presume not. I can well believe a man who nurders English as you do cannot understand it when it is spoken properly; but, perhaps, you may comprehend the meaning of this paper I found

the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is a short, lithe man,

with dark and sallow face and expressive eyes. has learned English in the past few months.

takes the 8 o'clock train for town every morning.

he will bring out in the fall.

cession of priests and citizens passes through.

have been visiting on the Jerusalem Road, Mass.

warranted to make Democrats squirm?

party together.

law will help them.

ment when they see it.

mond" who wrote Shakespeare.

"Boss's" orders. On this go-between, whom

pinned to your coat when your roystering companions
placed you on the front steps this morning.
Vorisopht, jr.—Aw! indeed! Aw! will yaw
please—aw! wead it taw meh! I—aw! left maw
monocle awp sta-aws, yaw knaw.
Verisopht, sr.—Here lies a thing without a brain,
A form to hang some clothes on;
Its head well scaked, but not with rain,
Bo gently turn the hose on.
—(Life. Few people believe that corporations have any mercifulness of disposition, but yet it should be re-corded to the credit of the president of the Nashua, order forbidding the drivers of its cars from using horsewhips, and that in order to protect the horses from any possible cruel treatment he has had the

Hades could not throw up a more despicable Late dispatches give the roal reason for Henry M. Stanley's unaccountable delay in returning from Central Africa. He bet all his glass-beads and calleo on a game between the Congo Picked Nine and King Tzamba's Elack Stockings. Stanley had pinned his faith on the pitching of Umslopogaas, but Tzamba's man got on to sloppe's delivery in the third inning, and batted him to the tune of 43 to 11. The explorer has been in pawn ever since, but he has secured another lot of beads from Emin Rey, and is negotiating with a pitcher from the Nyanza district who is said to be a dandy and the owner of three new curves—(Life. galling to his proud spirit; but he has made his paign and election. Thus its myriad visitors from the Old World will have a splendid oppor-

The barbers' Sunday-closing movement has failed in Philadelphia. Barbers have a day off some week day, and seem to prefer that to freedom on Sunday, when they only have to work half a day.

Oh, Richburg's brass are bonny,
Where early falls the dew,
And 'twas there that Gov'nor Lowry
Received the grand razoo,
—(Chicago Times;

HADEN'S PRIVATE PRINT COLLECTION.

ngs has been purchased by an American, Mr. Wunder-

PURCHASE OF HIS MODERN PRINTS BY MR. WUNDERLICH. Seymour Haden's private collection of modern etch-

lich. This simple announcement will arrest the atten-tion of the general public as well as of print collectors and an ateurs. It would be a waste of words to enlarge upon Haden's rank as a painter-eicher. Whistler and Jacque are the greatest survivors of lature to pass such a resolution, and I have forth its best fruits and has entered upon its decadence. Haden has retired from the field in which he had earned that a Republican Legislature has put it through, supremacy. The well-worn needle with which nearly all his work was done was presented to one New York dealer, Mr. Keppel, and now his invaluable colfold my arms, and tell everybody that I don't lection of modern etchings has been secured by another New-York dealer, Mr. Hermann Wunderlich. The colection includes a complete set of Mr. Haden's own work, covering some forty years. We believe that when Mr. Haden was lecturing in this country in 1882 he found that Mr. S. P. Avery had obtained a few impressions from Delatre, the famous Paris printer, which Mr. Haden himself could not duplicate. But his collection will be regarded as practically complete, save by very scrupulous amateurs, who insist upon all the refinements of trial proofs, single proofs from ex-It has been supposed that the first secret-ballot perimental or unprinted plates, and all the finest sub-divisions of states. The set which Mr. Wunderlich has secured contains 600 impressions, representing 200 plates. There are five states of the "Shore Mill Pond," and eight of the "Sunset in Ireland," and it ment on the first Monday in October. The workmay be inferred that the states of other plates recorded in the best catalogue will be represented, of the London Society of Painter-Etchers, which embodied a special tribute to Mr. Haden, the founder, an effort was made to form a complete collection of his work, and one plate was shown dating back as necticut, and are hopeful that the Secret-Ballot early as 1843. Yet the total number was only 140,

representing but about two-thirds of the artist's work

pany of painter-etchers who brought plates to Delatre's

Mr. Haden was a conspicuous member of the com-

establishment in Paris long before the public had learned to recognize the quality of their work. was brought into personal association with Meryon, Jacque, Jacquemart, and others of that rank, and there are many stories of those days, some entertaining, some pathetic, like the tale of poor Meryon's insane accusations. But we need only recall the exceptional advantages which the English etcher enjoyed for the collection of the work of his French brethren. Meryon set contains 200 numbers, including etchings and drawings. There are seventy plates, representing with the different states 150 impressions. given the collection only a cursory examination, but the trial and first proofs of the famous "Anse of Notre Dame" have furnished a tempting foretaste of the collection's quality. The drawings have an unusual personal interest. Amateurs will remember Meryon's habit of drawing upon small squares of paper held on the palm of his hand, as he stood at some convenient point of view in the streets of old Paris, glancing point of view in the streets of old Paris, glancing askance at the passers-by, striving to conceal his work, tormented with morbid suspicions. Here are some of these very drawings, small pencil studies of spires, facades, doorways, slight in themselves, but wonderful for the intelligence and accuracy of the designs. These drawings formed the basis of the etchings, and although most of us have some acquaintance with the etchings, we are not aware that any number of Meryon's drawings have been seen in this country. The varied relations of Mr. Haden and Mr. Whistler seem never to have impaired the former's appreciation of the latter's best work. Mr. Haden's whistler set contains impressions from 200 plates. The Brittany set and Thames set will promptly claim the attention of amateurs, but the set contains all Whistler's work down to the Venice set published in 1880. The etchings of the last few years, we understand, are not included. In addition to the work of these three artists, Mr. Wunderlich secured from Mr. Haden about 700 prints, the work of other modern etchers. Mr. Haden's collection of old prints was not purchased.

The news of this sale will be received with some surprise. The collection is here, although it is not upon exhibition, and will not be before the autumn. A therough examination at this time is impossible, but it is safe to say that the sets of Haden, Meryon and Whistler should flud their way to the Metropolitan Museum, which now has ne print department worthy of the name. skance at the passers-by, striving to conceal his work,

BUSINESS PICKING UP. From The Kingston Freeman:

The Tribune in an article which we quote elsewhere very clearly exposes the falsehood of the continual Democratic cry of "business depression." The facts disprove the assumption. They show that business is "picking up."

HE COULD EASILY FIND A SUBSTITUTE. From The New-Haven Palladium.

The Prince of Wales enjoys a snug income from the British Government—some \$280,000 per annum, or a fragment over \$000 a day, not counting Sundays. Yet the correspondent of the Tribune gently intimates that the Prince has to cut his garment close to the line to get through. It would seem as if a frugal young man, not given too liberally to cigars, should be able to make both ends meet on \$000 a day. We think we could manage to wriggle along on that if necessary,

From The Atlanta Constitution. If Sullivan is carried back to Mississippi, some of our Northern contemporaries will have occasion to remark that Southern civilization is a big thing when remark that Souther

MR. REID AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

From The Rochester Democrat. Whitelaw Reid's brief address at the unveiling of a bronze of the original model of Barthold's great statue, at Paris, on the Fourth of July, is a most charming bit of oratory. Mr. Reid has constantly improved his gift of chaste and fitting speech, within the last few years, and we are not surprised at the grace of his Parisian addresses.

STILL, WE HAVE PLENTY OF GOOD THINGS TO BUY UP.

From The Baltimore American. There is a possibility that the English syndicate craze will o'erleap itself. When it does its experience will be a very useful lesson to a great many people, both at home and abroad.

DON'T LOOK A GIFT-HORSE IN THE MOUTH. From The Wheeling Intelligencer.

The people of Johnstown resolve that they want to distribute the relief funds, and resent as an immutation

distribute the relief funds, and resent as an imputation on them the policy which places the distribution in other hands. The people of Johnstown should not so soon begin to be ugly. In local matters there are always local jealousies, easily avoided by competent outsiders. Johnstown would do better to let well enough alone.

ECONOMIC TUTTI FRUTTI.

From The Cleveland Leader. The attention of Free-Traders is invited to the fact that France has free ships and yet buys her ships ready-made in Great Britain. The mastication, degiutition and digestion of this important fact may afford the free-trade editors occupation during vaca-

THE PUBLIC IS ALWAYS INTERESTED.

From The Albany Express, But the prominence which has been given to the matter (a rumor of Mr. Biaine's intention to resign) is evidence conclusive of the interest which the whole American people takes in Mr. Blaine. He stands before the public more popular than any man whe has or has not been defeated for the Presidency.

A CRUEL ENACTMENT.

"In order to get a drink in Boston on Sunday a mas has to go to a hotel and register." This rule is par-ticularly hard on the Democratic party. So many of them are unable to write their names.

From The Norristown Herald.